

REVERSIBLE IMAGE DISPLAY MEDIUM

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application is based on Japanese
5 Patent applications No.2000-350201 and No.2000-
350219 filed in Japan on November 16, 2000,
respectively, the contents of which are hereby
incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention relates to an image
display medium, and particularly relates to a
reversible image display medium, in which image
displaying and image erasing operations can be
15 repeated.

2. Description of the Background Art

[0003] At present, image display is performed,
e.g., in the following manners. A person uses a
pencil, a pen, paints or the like, and manually
20 writes or draws characters, pictures or the like on
an image display medium such as paper sheet. Also, a
computer, a word processor or the like is used to
display text, graphics or the like on a display such
as a CRT display, or output them on a medium such as
25 a paper sheet via a printer for display.

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[0004] A copying machine or the like may be used for producing duplication, on a medium of paper or the like, of the texts, pictures, graphics or the like, which are produced on the medium of paper or the like by a person or by a printer. A facsimile machine may be used for sending such contents (texts, pictures, graphics and others) prepared in the above manner for producing duplication on another medium of paper or the like.

[0005] The above image display, which is performed to display the texts, pictures or the like on the image display medium of paper or the like by a pencil, pen or the like, or by an image forming apparatus such as a printer, a copying machine or a facsimile machine operating in a electrophotographic method, an ink-jet method, a heat transfer method or the like, can achieve clear image display in a high resolution, and thus can achieve easy-on-the-eyes display.

[0006] However, it is impossible to repeat display and erasure of the images on the image display medium of paper or the like. In the case where the paper is used for writing characters or the like by a pencil, the characters can be erased by an eraser to a certain extent. However, it is difficult to

text documents mainly composed of letters because of low resolution. If it is used for displaying sentences which continue in less than the frame-size volume, it will do. However, if the sentences
5 continue in twice or more times the frame-size volume, they may be difficult to read and to understand. Due to the relatively low resolution and the light emission from the display, operations for a long time are likely to be hard to eyes.

10 **[0009]** Electrophoretic display (EPD) and Twist ball-type display (TBD) have been proposed as an image display method allowing repetition of the image display and image erasure. Further displaying method was recently proposed, which is disclosed in
15 "Japan Hardcopy '99, the book of the thesis, pp. 249-252".

[0010] In the electrophoretic display method, two substrates including at least one transparent substrate are opposed together with a spacer
20 therebetween to form a closed space therebetween, and the space is filled with a display liquid formed of a dispersion medium and electrophoretic particles, which are dispersed in the dispersion medium and are different in color from the medium. The image
25 display is performed by an application of an

electrostatic field and in a color of the particles or a color of the dispersion medium.

[0011] The display liquid is usually formed of isoparaffin-contained dispersion medium, particles of titanium dioxide or the like, dyes applying contrast in color to the particles, and an additive such as a surface active agent, or a charge applying agent.

[0012] In the electrophoretic display, the display is performed by utilizing contrast between particles of a high refractive index (e.g., titanium dioxide particles) and colored insulating liquid, and therefore the particles can not hide the colored liquid to a high extent, resulting in a low contrast.

[0013] Furthermore, there is a limitation on the kind of dye which is dissolved in a high concentration in a nonpolar solvent of high resistance which allows the electrophoresis of particles. A dye showing a white color is not found. Nor known is a black dye having a high extinction coefficient. Therefore the background portion becomes colored so that it is difficult to achieve a good contrast by a white background. When white particles for formation of images are placed into a colored liquid, the colored liquid may be moved

differs from each other. Images are displayed in predetermined colors by rotating the fine spheric particles in the microcapsules due to an electric field strength or magnetic strength.

5 [0016] However, according to the twist ball-type display, images are displayed using fine spherical particles in the insulating liquid within the microcapsules. This makes it difficult to attain good contrast. Further, the resolution is low since
10 spaces are formed between the microcapsules. In the manufacture of microcapsules, difficulty is entailed in reducing the size of microcapsules to increase the resolution.

[0017] The "Japan Hardcopy '99, the book of the
15 thesis, pp. 249-252" discloses an image displaying method wherein a closed space is formed by placing two substrates as opposed to each other and as spaced from each other, i.e. the two substrates being a laminate of electrodes and a charge
20 transporting layer, the space being used to enclose the electrically conductive toner and insulating particles which are different in color from the toner, an electrostatic field being applied to inject charges into the electrically conductive
25 toner so that the toner is moved by a Coulomb force

applied thereto to display images.

[0018] However, the foregoing image displaying method utilizing the charge injection phenomenon poses problems. When the electrically conductive toner carrying the injected charges is moved, insulating particles (e.g. white particles mixed together to form the color of background) interfere with the movement of the toner particles, making their movement so difficult that some of them may stop their movement. This results in failure to obtain satisfactory image density and good contrast and in reduction of image display rate. To overcome these problems, a high voltage drive is necessitated. The resolution is determined by the electrodes and is so limited. Furthermore, it is essential to use electrodes, charge-injection layer and electrically conductive toner, which results in limited manufacture.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0019] Accordingly, an object of the invention is to provide a reversible image display medium, which allows repeating of image display and image erasure, and thereby can reduce consumption of image display mediums of paper or the like relating to the conventional image display and consumable materials

such as developers and ink so that a current demand for reduction in environmental loads can be satisfied.

[0020] Another object of the invention is to
5 provide a reversible image display medium, which allows image display in good contrast and high quality.

[0021] Still another object of the invention is to
10 provide a reversible image display medium, which allows image display in high resolution and high quality, and more specifically, in high resolution as compared with the electrophoretic display and the twist ball-type display, and also in higher
15 resolution when image display is performed based on an electrostatic latent image without employing opposite electrodes.

[0022] Yet another object of the invention is to
20 provide a reversible image display medium, which allows stable image display of high quality for a long time.

[0023] Further another object of the invention is
to provide a reversible image display medium, which
can suppress remaining of last image(s), and
therefore can exhibit good reversibility so that an
25 image of good quality can be displayed.

[0024] Further another object of the invention is to provide a reversible image display medium, which can reduce a drive voltage required for image display.

5 [0025] A further object of the invention is to provide a reversible image display medium, which allows quick image display.

[0026] The present invention relates to a reversible image display medium, which basically has
10 the following structure.

[0027] The reversible image display medium comprises:

two substrates opposed to each other with a predetermined gap therebetween;

15 one or more developer accommodating cells formed between the two substrates, and each having a periphery surrounded by a partition wall; and

a dry developer contained in each of the cell(s), the dry developer containing at least two kinds of
20 frictionally chargeable dry developing particles having different chargeable polarities and different optical reflection densities.

[0028] The invention provides reversible image display mediums having such basic structure and the
25 following features.

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(1) First reversible image display medium

[0029] This reversible image display medium has the following feature: on one of the two substrates in the medium, an electrostatic latent image corresponding to an image to be displayed is formed so that image display can be performed by driving the developing particles in an electric field based on the electrostatic latent image. A surface, which faces the developing particles, of the substrate for carrying the electrostatic latent image has a surface resistivity of at least 1×10^{12} ohm/square (Ω/\square).

(2) Second reversible image display medium

[0030] This reversible image display medium has the following feature: on one of the two substrates, an electrostatic latent image corresponding to an image to be displayed is formed so that image display can be performed by driving the developing particles in an electric field based on the electrostatic latent image. A surface, which faces the developing particles, of the substrate opposed to the substrate for carrying the electrostatic latent image has a surface resistivity in a range of from 1×10^6 ohm/square (Ω/\square) to 1×10^{12} ohm/square (Ω/\square).

(3) Third reversible image display medium

[0031] This reversible image display medium has the following feature: a surface, which faces the developing particles, of at least one of the two substrates in the medium has a surface average median roughness Ra in a range of from 0.2 μm to 0.5 μm .

(4) Fourth reversible image display medium

[0032] This reversible image display medium has the following feature: an external surface of at least the substrate on image observation side among the two substrates has a surface average median roughness Ra in a range of from 0.2 μm to 0.7 μm .

[0033] A reversible image display medium having two or more features of the above-mentioned mediums can be employed if no problem is raised.

[0034] The foregoing and other objects, features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description and the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0035] Fig.1 is a sectional view showing an example of the reversible image display medium having opposite electrodes before image display.

[0036] Fig.2 is a sectional view of the medium

shown in Fig.1 on which images are displayed.

[0037] Fig.3 is a perspective view showing a first substrate and a grid-like partition member formed thereon in the medium shown in Fig.1.

5 [0038] Fig.4 is a plan view showing the first substrate and independent electrodes formed thereon in the medium shown in Fig.1.

[0039] Fig.5 is a view showing an example of the image display on the medium shown in Fig.1.

10 [0040] Fig.6(A) is a sectional view showing another example of the reversible image display medium. Fig.6(B) is a sectional view showing a further example of the reversible image display medium.

15 [0041] Fig.7(A) and Fig.7(B) show other example of the reversible image display medium. Fig.7(A) is a sectional view of the reversible image display medium before image display. Fig.7(B) is a sectional view of an example of the medium in image display.

20 [0042] Fig.8(A) and Fig.8(B) show further example of the reversible image display medium. Fig.8(A) is a sectional view of the reversible image display medium before image display. Fig.8(B) is a sectional view of an example of the medium in image display.

25 [0043] Fig.9 is a plan view showing the medium

shown in Fig.8(A) and Fig.8(B) as partly cut away.

[0044] Fig.10(A) is a sectional view showing another example of the reversible image display medium. Fig.10(B) is a sectional view showing a further example of the reversible image display medium.

[0045] Fig.11 is a view schematically showing an example of an image forming apparatus having an external electrostatic latent image forming device.

10 [0046] Fig.12(A) and Fig.12(B) show a schematic view showing the structure of an example of an image forming apparatus having an ion flow type direct electrostatic latent image forming device.

15 [0047] Fig.13 is a schematic view showing the structure of an example of an image forming apparatus having a multi-stylus type direct electrostatic latent image forming device.

20 [0048] Fig.14 is a schematic view showing the structure of an example of an image forming apparatus having a multi-stylus type direct electrostatic latent image forming device provided with neighboring control electrodes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0049] A reversible (in other words, reusable) image display medium according to a preferred

developing particles are employed) or the like may be formed so that the image can be erased. Also, the image can be rewritten by forming a different electrostatic field. Accordingly, it is not
5 necessary to abandon the image display medium, on which the image is already displayed. The developing particles are contained in the cell, and therefore external supply or addition of the developer is not required. Owing to these facts, it is possible to
10 reduce remarkably the use of the image display medium such as paper sheets as well as consumable materials such as developer in the prior art. In contrast to the image formation of the electrophotographic type or the like in the prior
15 art, it is not necessary to melt the toner for fixing it onto a sheet of paper or the like, and a majority of the image forming energy, which is required in such an image forming apparatus in the prior art, is not required.

20 [0053] Owing to the above features, the medium can satisfy a current demand for reduction in environmental loads.

[0054] The developer contained in the cell includes at least two kinds of developing particles
25 having different optical reflective densities, and

in other words, exhibiting different contrasts or different colors. Further, the developing particles are dry particles, and one kind of the developing particles can appropriately screen or hide the other
5 kind of developing particles. Therefore, image display in good contrast can be achieved.

[0055] The developer contained in the cell includes at least two kinds of the chargeable dry developing particles, which can be frictionally
10 charged to have different chargeable polarities. For image display, the developing particles which are mutually reversely charged by the frictional charging are easily moved by the Coulomb force. This also achieves the display in good contrast, and can
15 suppress remaining of the last image, and also allows quick display of images, and further can reduce a drive voltage required for image display.

[0056] The dry developing particles can suppress settling and condensation as compared with, e.g.,
20 electrophoretic particles in a display liquid used for electrophoretic image display, because the liquid is not present. This also suppress lowering of the contrast of the image display, and thereby can perform stable image display for a long time.
25 Since the settling and condensation of the

developing particles are suppressed, the remaining
of the last image can be suppressed. As compared
with the particles in the liquid, the dry developing
particles can perform stable image display also for
5 the reason that the charging performance thereof
changes with time to a smaller extent.

[0057] As compared with the image display by a
conventional CRT display or the like, easy-on-the-
eyes image display in high resolution can be
10 performed.

[0058] The electrostatic field corresponding to
the image to be formed can be formed, for example,
by applying a voltage corresponding to the image to
be formed between electrodes arranged on the
15 substrates of the image display medium, or by
forming an electrostatic latent image on one of the
substrates.

[0059] The electrostatic field can be formed based
on the electrostatic latent image, which is formed
20 on the outer surface of one of the two substrates.
In this case, the electrostatic field may be formed
simultaneously with formation of the electrostatic
latent image, or may be formed after formation of
the electrostatic latent image. The electrostatic
25 field may be formed by placing a predetermined

bias voltage must be placed on the other insulating substrate, an electrically conductive film may be formed on the outer surface of the substrate, or the substrate may be entirely made of an electrically

5 conductive material or a material containing an electrically conductive material, although these are not essential. By employing the above manner or structure, the substrate can be easily grounded to carry the ground potential, or the bias voltage can

10 be easily applied to the substrate. An effect of externally shielding the electrical charges by the substrate on the opposite side can be achieved, if the substrate on the opposite side is an insulating substrate, and is provided at its outer surface with

15 the electrically conductive film, or if the substrate itself on the opposite side is the electrically conductive substrate. Thereby, even in the case where the mediums on which images are displayed are overlapped together, collapsing of the

20 images can be suppressed, and thereby the images can be stably held.

[0063] When image display is performed by forming an electrostatic latent image, an excessively low surface resistivity of the surface, which faces the

25 developing particles, of the substrate for carrying

the electrostatic latent image makes it difficult to hold the latent image on the substrate and causes disturbance of images such as image deletion and image blurring.

5 [0064] Therefore, the developer-facing surface (surface facing the developing particles) of the substrate for carrying the electrostatic latent image may have a surface resistivity of 1×10^{12} ohm/square (Ω/\square) or more to retain the latent image
10 in the desired degree which results in display of high quality image. An upper limit of the surface resistivity is not restricted but is presumably approximately 1×10^{16} ohm/square (Ω/\square) in view of the substrate commercially available, although not
15 confined thereto.

[0065] If the developer-facing surface of the substrate opposed to the substrate for carrying the electrostatic latent has an excessively high surface resistivity in image display by forming the
20 electrostatic latent image, it becomes difficult to conduct electrostatic shielding relating to the substrate when image display mediums are overlapped after image display, or in other words, images become easily affected by charges such as the
25 charges on the medium overlapped, resulting in

likelihood of collapsing of images and in difficulty
in stably holding the images. Further in this case,
it becomes difficult to remove the charges of the
electrostatic latent image in erasing or rewriting
5 the images, making it likely to cause remaining of
last images. On the other hand, if the developer-
facing surface of the substrate opposed to the
substrate for carrying the electrostatic latent
image has an excessively low surface resistivity,
10 discharge tends to occur between the two substrates,
resulting in failure to obtain a uniform electric
field for image display and in tendency of giving
rise to image irregularity.

[0066] The displayed image can be stably held if
15 the surface resistivity in the range of from 1×10^6
ohm/square (Ω/\square) to 1×10^{12} ohm/square (Ω/\square) is
shown by the developer-facing surface of the
substrate opposed to the substrate for carrying the
electrostatic latent image. In this case, remaining
20 of last image and image irregularity are suppressed,
and high quality images can be displayed.

[0067] Regardless of whether image display is
performed based on an electrostatic latent image or
not, if the developer-facing surface of the
25 substrate has an excessively low surface roughness,

- excessively low surface roughness, the light quantity of regular reflection (gloss) becomes large when the displayed images are seen and the images can not be clearly seen. If the surface of the
- 5 substrate has an excessively high surface roughness, the quantity of scattered light is increased when seeing the images and the substrate is reduced in light permeability. Thereby the displayed images become opaque as a whole and suffer a lowered
- 10 contrast.
- [0070]** In view of this problem, the external surface of at least the substrate on the image observation side, among the substrates forming the medium, may have a surface average median roughness
- 15 R_a of 0.2 μm to 0.7 μm , resulting, when seen, in controlled light quantity of regular reflection (gloss) and suppressed scattering of light, and in displayed image in good contrast which can be easily seen.
- 20 **[0071]** There is no limitation on the number, size, shape, distribution, arrangement (regular or irregular) and others of the developer-accommodating cells insofar as the image is displayed. Optionally a developer-moving suppressing member and a spacer
- 25 for maintaining a gap between the substrates may be

provided between the substrates. The cell partition wall may serve as the developer-moving suppressing member and the spacer.

[0072] For example, when an electrostatic latent
5 image is formed on the substrate, an excessively
large gap between the substrates or an excessively
large thickness of each substrate reduces the
electric field applied to the developer between the
substrates, and therefore impairs the development
10 performance so that the contrast is lowered. If the
gap between the substrates is excessively small,
this reduces an amount of the developer, which can
be accommodated in the developer accommodating cell,
so that required contrast can not be achieved. If
15 the thickness of each substrate is excessively small,
and therefore the whole thickness of the medium
affected by the thickness of each substrate is
excessively small, the medium is liable to be curved
so that the gap between the substrates can not be
20 uniform, and the image irregularities are liable to
occur. Accordingly, it is preferable that each
substrate has a thickness from 5 μm to 100 μm , the
gap between the opposite substrates is in a range
from 20 μm to 300 μm , and the whole thickness is in
25 a range from 30 μm to 500 μm , although not

restricted to these values.

[0073] The developing particles may be frictionally charged by applying mechanical vibrations after accommodating the developing particles in the cells, or by frictionally charging at least two kinds of developing particles by stirring and then accommodating the developing particles in the cells. The latter method is preferable to give the developing particles frictionally charged in the desired state. At any rate, the developing particles are frictionally charged before image display.

[0074] Such reversible image display medium may have or may not have electrodes. If the substrate is free of electrode, the medium can be so simplified and the use of an elastic substrate such as a film is easily allowed.

[0075] Useful reversible image display mediums with electrodes include, for example, those in which an electrode (preferably transparent electrode) is formed on the internal surface of one of substrates which is permeable to light while an electrode opposed to the electrode is formed on the internal surface of the other substrate.

[0076] The electrode formed on the internal

surface of the other substrate may consist of a group of independent electrodes formed for respective pixels.

[0077] The image display medium with the
5 electrodes may be provided with leads for the electrodes. It is desired that the lead is arranged in the non-image display region where the partition wall or the like may be present.

[0078] In either of the reversible image display
10 mediums with and without the electrode, the developer accommodated in the developer accommodating cell may contain at least two kinds of dry developing particles, which have mutually different chargeable polarities, and different
15 optical reflective densities (in other words, of different contrasts or different colors). As a typical example, the developer may contain positively chargeable (or negatively chargeable) black particles having light absorbing properties
20 and negatively chargeable (or positively chargeable) white particles having light reflecting properties.

[0079] Among at least two kinds of developing particles forming the dry developer, at least one kind of the developing particles may be non-
25 conductive particles. In this case, the presence of

such non-conductive particles allows easy and reliable charging by friction of the two kinds of developing particles, regardless of whether the image display medium has the electrodes or not.

5 Thereby, the image display can be further improved.

[0080] Of the two kinds of developing particles forming the dry developer, at least one kind of the developing particles may be magnetic particles. The existence of such magnetic particles allows
10 affecting a magnetic stirring force on the developer (developing particles) by the magnetic field (e.g., oscillating magnetic field) in relation to driving the developing particles in the electrostatic field. Owing to the stirring of the developer, the
15 developing particles can easily move in the electrostatic field for image display. Thereby, the contrast is further improved and the required voltage for image display can be further lowered.

[0081] In other words, regardless of whether the
20 image display medium has the electrodes or not, the existence of such magnetic particles allows stirring the developer (developing particles) by the magnetic field (e.g., oscillating magnetic field). Owing to the stirring of the developer, the developing
25 particles can easily move when initializing the

medium or erasing the last image, or displaying the new image in the electrostatic field for image display. Thereby, the image display is further improved.

5 [0082] The developing particles may be stirred by applying AC voltage or like alternating voltage and/or applying mechanical vibrations. Optionally the stirring may be done using a combination of two or more stirring means such as alternating voltage
10 agitation, magnetic agitation, mechanical agitation, ultrasonic wave emission and the like.

[0083] One kind of the developing particles may be nonconductive and magnetic particles.

[0084] In any one of the foregoing cases, if the
15 developing particles are excessively small, they have an excessively large adhesiveness, and therefore cause mutual adhesion of the particles and reduction in developing efficiency. Further, such excessively small developing particles carry a large
20 amount of charges so that a large electric field is required for moving the particles for image display, and therefore, a high drive voltage is required.

[0085] If the developing particles are excessively large, the frictional charging can not be performed
25 in an intended manner so that the developing

particle moving speed can not be increased sufficiently in the electrostatic field for image display, and/or good contrast can not be achieved.

[0086] In view of the above as well as the

5 material and others for obtaining the predetermined characteristics of the developing particles, the appropriate particle diameter(volume average particle diameter) of the non-conductive developing particle is in a range from 1 μm to 50 μm , and the
10 appropriate particle diameter(volume average particle diameter) of the magnetic developing particle is in a range from 1 μm to 100 μm .

[0087] The developing particles can be formed, for example, from a binder resin and a coloring agent,
15 etc. or with a coloring agent alone, etc. Those which are usable are described below.

Binder resin

[0088] The binder resin is not specifically limited in so far as it can disperse a coloring
20 agent, magnetic substance, etc. and is usable usually as a binding agent. Binding resins which are usable for electrophotography toner are used as a representative example.

[0089] Examples of useful binder resins are
25 polystyrene type resins, poly(meth)acrylic type

resins, polyolefin type resins, polyamide type resins, polycarbonate type resins, polyether type resins, polysulfone type resins, polyester type resins, epoxy resins, urea resins, urethane resins, 5 fluorine-containing resins, silicone resins and copolymers, block polymers, graft-polymers and polymer blend, etc. of these resins.

[0090] The binder resin may have a considerably high glass transition temperature (Tg) and need not 10 be a thermoplastic resin.

Coloring agents

[0091] As the coloring agents, the following various kinds of organic or inorganic pigments and dyestuffs having various colors are usable.

15 [0092] Examples of black pigments are carbon black, copper oxide, manganese dioxide, Aniline Black and activated carbon, etc.

[0093] Examples of yellow pigments are chrome yellow, zinc yellow, cadmium yellow, yellow iron 20 oxide, mineral Fast Yellow, Nickel Titanium Yellow, Naphthol Yellow S, Hansa Yellow G, Hansa Yellow 10G, Benzidine Yellow G, Benzidine Yellow GR, Quinoline Yellow Lake, Permanent Yellow NCG and Tartrazine Lake, etc.

25 [0094] Examples of orange pigments are red chrome

yellow, molybdenum orange, Permanent Orange GTR,
Pyrazolone Orange, Vulcan Orange, Indanthrene
Brilliant Orange RK, Benzidine Orange G and
Indanthrene Brilliant Orange GK, etc.

5 [0095] Examples of red pigments are red iron oxide,
cadmium red, red lead, mercury sulfide, Permanent
Red 4R, Lithol Red, Pyrazolone Red, Watchung Red,
Lake Red D, Brilliant Carmine 6B, eosine lake,
Rhodamine Lake B, alizarin lake and Brilliant
10 Carmine 3B, etc.

[0096] Examples of violet pigments are manganese
violet, Fast Violet B and Methyl Violet Lake, etc.

[0097] Examples of blue pigments are prussian blue,
cobalt blue, Alkali Blue Lake, Victoria Blue Lake,
15 Phthalocyanine Blue, Phthalocyanine Blue containing
no metal, partially chlorinated Phthalocyanine Blue,
Fast Sky Blue and Indanthrene Blue BC, etc.

[0098] Examples of green pigments are chrome green,
chromium oxide, Pigment Green B, Malachite Green
20 Lake and Final Yellow Green G, etc.

[0099] Examples of white pigments are zinc white,
titanium oxide, antimony white and zinc sulfide, etc.

[0100] Examples of extender pigments are barite
powder, barium carbonate, clay, silica, white carbon,
25 talc and alumina white, etc.

[0101] Examples of various kinds of dyestuffs such as basic, acid, disperse and substantive dye are Nigrosine, Methylene Blue, Rose Bengale, Quinoline Yellow and Ultramarine Blue, etc.

5 [0102] These coloring agents are usable alone or in combination of plural of them.

[0103] Especially in white-black display, carbon black is preferable as a black coloring agent and titanium dioxide as a white coloring agent.

10 [0104] Especially in the case of preparing developing particles from a mixture of a white pigment and a meltable binding resin(binder resin), it is preferable to use the white pigment in an amount of at least 10 parts by weight, more
15 preferably at least 20 parts by weight, per 100 parts by weight of raw monomer of white particles, in order to obtain sufficient whiteness. It is desirable to use the white pigment in an amount of up to 60 parts by weight, more preferably up to 50
20 parts by weight, in order to secure sufficient dispersibility of the white pigment. Over 60 parts by weight of the white pigment, the binding of the pigment and the binding resin will decrease and the dispersion of the pigment will deteriorate. Less
25 than 10 parts by weight of the white pigment, the

developing particles having a different color will not sufficiently be shaded by the pigment.

[0105] Although carbon black is preferable as the black coloring agent, it is possible to use magnetic particles or magnetic fine powder such as magnetite, ferrite, etc. as the coloring agent in order to provide magnetic character to the developing particles.

Other Additives

[0106] Examples of additives preferably usable other than the above binder resin or coloring agent are magnetic substance, charge-controlling agent, resistance adjusting agent, etc.

Charge-Controlling Agent

[0107] The charge-controlling agent is not specifically limited in so far as it provides a charge to the developing particles by friction-charging.

[0108] Examples of plus-charge-controlling agents are Nigrosine dye, triphenylmethane compound, quaternary ammonium salt compound, polyamine resin, imidazole derivative, etc.

[0109] Examples of minus-charge-controlling agents are salicylic acid-metal complex, metal-containing azo dye, metal-containing oil-soluble dye (including

metal ion or metal atom), quaternary ammonium salt compound, calixarene compound, boron-containing compound (benzilic acid-boron complex), nitroimidazole derivative, etc.

- 5 [0110] Other than the above, as charge-controlling agents are usable metal oxides such as ultrafine silica particles, ultrafine titanium oxide particles, ultrafine alumina particles, etc., nitrogen-containing cyclic compounds such as pyridine or its derivative, salt, various organic pigments, resins containing fluorine, chlorine, nitrogen, etc.

Magnetic substances

- 15 [0111] Magnetic particles and magnetic fine powder are usable. Examples of these substances are ferromagnetic elements, alloy or compounds containing the element. Examples thereof are those containing a conventionally known magnetic substance such as magnetite, hematite, ferrite or like alloys or compounds of iron, cobalt, nickel, manganese, etc., other ferromagnetic alloy, etc. The magnetic powder may have various shapes such as particle, needle, thin flat shape, etc. and is suitably usable.

Resistance adjusting agent

- 25 [0112] Resistance adjusting agents include similar compounds to the above magnetic powder and coloring

agent.

[0113] Examples of resistance adjusting agents are metal oxides, graphite, carbon black, etc. having various shapes such as thin flat, fibrous or powder shape, etc.

[0114] Below is explained an example of preparing developing particles.

[0115] Prescribed amount of each of components selected from the above binder resin, magnetic powder, coloring agent, charge-controlling agent, resistance adjusting agent and other additives is prepared, and those components are mixed thoroughly. The mixture is further mixed with heating by use of press-kneader, twin-screw mixing device, etc. After cooling, the mixture is roughly pulverized with use of hammer mill, cutter mill, etc. and then finely pulverized with use of jet mill, angmill, etc. The resulting powder is classified by a wind classifier, etc. to a predetermined average particle size to obtain developing particles.

[0116] A developer having a predetermined amount of charges is obtained by mixing and stirring thus obtained particles having different chargeable polarities and contrasts(optical reflective densities) at a predetermined rate thereof. A third

agent such as fluidization agent may be added thereto to improve fluidity of the developer.

Fluidization agent

[0117] Examples of fluidity improving agents are
5 silica, alumina, titanium oxide, barium titanate, magnesium titanate, calcium titanate, strontium titanate, zinc oxide, siliceous sand, clay, mica, wallastonite, diatomaceous earth, chromium oxide, cerium oxide, red iron oxide, antimony trioxide,
10 magnesium oxide, zirconium oxide, barium sulfate, barium carbonate, calcium carbonate, silicon carbide, silicon nitride, etc.

[0118] Particularly preferable are fine powder of silica, aluminum oxide, titanium dioxide and
15 magnesium fluoride. The fluidity improving agent is used either alone or in combination.

[0119] In the image display employing the reversible image display medium, the electrostatic field to be applied to the developing particles can
20 be formed, for example, based on the electrostatic latent image, which is formed on, or brought close to or into contact with, e.g., the surface of one (e.g., on the image observation side) of the two substrates in accordance with the image to be
25 displayed. The formation of the electrostatic field

may be performed simultaneously with or after the formation or approach of the electrostatic latent image. The formation of the electrostatic field is performed, e.g., by placing a predetermined
5 potential, which is required for forming the electrostatic field, on the substrate opposite to the substrate, on which the electrostatic latent image is to be formed. The above predetermined potential can be placed by applying a bias to the
10 opposite substrate, or by grounding the opposite substrate.

[0120] The electrostatic latent image may be formed directly on the medium surface (substrate surface), e.g., by a device for directly forming the
15 electrostatic latent image, or may be formed by transferring the electrostatic latent image, which is formed outside the medium by an external electrostatic latent image forming device, onto the medium surface (substrate surface). The
20 electrostatic latent image, which is formed outside the medium by an external electrostatic latent image forming device, may be brought close to or into contact with the medium surface (substrate surface).

[0121] The direct electrostatic latent image
25 forming device may be of various discharging types,

in which the electrostatic latent image charges are placed by performing the discharge to the medium surface in accordance with the image to be displayed, or of various charge injection types, in which the electrostatic latent image charges are placed by injecting charges to the medium surface in accordance with the image to be displayed. For example, the devices of the former type may be of an ion flow type, and also may be of a multi-stylus type having an electrostatic record head, in which recording electrodes are arranged in a predetermined direction (e.g., main scanning direction for substrate scanning by the device). In an example of the latter type, the device of the multi-stylus type may be used, which includes an electrostatic record head, in which the recording electrodes are arranged in a predetermined direction (e.g., main scanning direction for substrate scanning by the device), and neighboring control electrodes are arranged close to the recording electrodes.

[0122] The external electrostatic latent image forming device may be configured such that the electrostatic latent image corresponding to the image to be displayed is formed on the electrostatic latent image carrier, and then is transferred onto,

or brought close to or into contact with the substrate surface. More specifically, the electrostatic latent image corresponding to the image to be displayed may be formed, e. g., on a photoconductive member such as a photosensitive member, and may be transferred onto, or brought close to or into contact with the substrate surface. Alternatively, the electrostatic latent image corresponding to the image to be displayed may be formed on a dielectric member, and may be transferred onto, or brought close to or into contact with the substrate surface.

[0123] The image display may be performed with the electric field forming device including one of the foregoing electrostatic latent image forming devices.

[0124] By forming the electrostatic latent image on the image display medium in the foregoing transfer manner or the direct formation manner or by bringing the electrostatic latent image close to or into contact with the image display medium, the image holding properties of the medium can be improved. In particular, the image holding properties can be improved in the case of using developer having high flowability or developer having flowability which can be increased by the

developer stirring operation prior to the image display.

[0125] In the reversible image display medium having the opposite electrodes, the electrostatic field for the image display can be formed by applying a voltage across the opposite electrodes. The electrostatic field formation device for such medium will be described later.

[0126] In the reversible image display medium without an electrode or with an electrode on only one of the substrates, the electrostatic field to be applied to the developing particles can be formed, for example, by arranging an electrode or electrodes on the outer surface(s) of the medium and applying a voltage through the electrode(s).

[0127] In both the reversible image display mediums with and without the electrode, image erasing processing may be performed for erasing the previously displayed image prior to the new image display.

[0128] The image erasing processing can be performed, e.g., by forming an electric field, which can move the developing particles forming the developer in the image display medium, and/or applying a stirring force to the developer. The

application of the stirring force can be performed,
e.g., by forming an alternating electric field,
forming an oscillating magnetic field, emitting
ultrasonic waves, and/or applying mechanical
5 vibrations.

[0129] For the image display, therefore, various
kinds of image erasing devices can be appropriately
employed. Such image erasing devices may include the
electric field forming device for forming the
10 electric field moving the developing particles, the
stirring device for applying a stirring force to the
developing particles, or both the electric field
forming device and the stirring device.

[0130] For example, under the electric field, one
15 kind of the developing particles, which have the
same optical reflection density (i.e., the same
contrast or the same color), among the two kinds of
developing particles described above may be
collected to one of the substrates, and the other
20 kind of developing particles having the same optical
reflection density may be collected to the other
substrate. Thereby, the image erasure can be
performed. Further, the next image formation can be
performed by moving the developing particles on only
25 the image portion so that the image display can be

performed smoothly and reliably in high quality.

[0131] For example, in the operation of stirring the developer (developing particles), the image is erased, and the amount of charges and the

5 flowability of the developing particles are improved.
Thereby, the next image formation can be performed
smoothly and reliably in a high quality.

[0132] The electric field forming device for image erasing may include a pair of electrodes (usually made of metal) or dielectric members, which are arranged on the opposite sides of the reversible image display medium, and a power supply device for applying a bias voltage across these electrodes or dielectric members.

15 **[0133]** In addition to the above, it is possible to
employ various kinds of electric field forming
devices of the discharging type, in which the
electric field is formed by performing the
discharging to the image display medium, and various
20 kinds of electric field forming devices of the
charge injection type, in which the electric field
is formed by injecting the electric charges to the
reversible image display medium. The devices of the
former type may be specifically are a Corona
25 charging device, an electric field forming device of

an ion flow type, and an electric field forming device of the multi-stylus type having a head, in which electrodes are arranged in a predetermined direction. The device of a latter type may be specifically an electric field forming device of the multi-stylus type, in which electrodes are arranged in a predetermined direction, and neighboring control electrodes are arranged close to the electrodes.

10 [0134] The stirring device may be configured as follows:

[0135] Thus, the stirring device may be configured to form an alternating electric field applied to the reversible image display medium.

15 [0136] This device can be utilized if at least one kind of developing particles have the electrically insulating property.

[0137] Also, the stirring device may be configured to form an oscillating magnetic field applied to the reversible image display medium.

20 [0138] This device can be utilized if at least one kind of developing particles contain a magnetic material.

[0139] Further, the stirring device may be configured to emit ultrasonic waves to the

reversible image display medium.

[0140] The stirring device may be configured to apply mechanical vibrations to the reversible image display medium.

5 [0141] The stirring device may be formed of a combination of the foregoing two or more structures.

[0142] The alternating electric field applying device and the oscillating magnetic field applying device can efficiently stir the developer.

10 [0143] As already described, the stirring of the developer (developing particles) improves the amount of charges and the flowability of the developing particles, and thereby can achieve smooth and reliable image display with high quality.

15 [0144] By stirring the developer prior to the image display, the amount of charges of the developing particles is stabilized. This likewise achieves good image display. Further, the allowable ranges of the chargeability and flowability of the
20 developer can be widened.

[0145] For the image display using the reversible image display medium either with or without the electrode, the developer may be stirred also for the purpose of performing the foregoing image erasing
25 processing, or independently of the image erasing

processing.

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[0146] When using the image display medium without an electrode or with an electrode on only one of the substrates, for example, the electrostatic latent
5 image corresponding to the image to be displayed may be formed, e.g., on the surface (substrate surface) of the image display medium, and the electrostatic field may be formed based on the electrostatic latent image simultaneously with or after the
10 formation of the electrostatic latent image, and the developer may be stirred, for example, simultaneously with and/or before formation of the electrostatic field.

[0147] For the image display medium provided with
15 the opposite electrodes, a voltage may be applied across the opposite electrodes to form the electrostatic field, and the developer may be stirred before or simultaneously with the formation of the electrostatic field.

20 [0148] Regardless of whether the electrode is employed or not, the developer can be stirred, e.g., by a stirring device, which is opposed to an image display medium transporting path, and is located in or upstream to the region for forming the
25 electrostatic field by the electric field formation

device in the relative transporting direction of the image display medium with respect to the electric field formation device.

[0149] The developer stirring device and method
5 may be the same as or similar to those already exemplified in connection with the image erasing processing.

[0150] By stirring the developer for the image display, the contrast can be further improved, and
10 the drive voltage can be further lowered.

[0151] For the image display employing the reversible image display medium, the electrostatic latent image may be formed on the surface (substrate surface) of the image display medium in such a
15 manner that the medium surface is uniformly charged to carry the predetermined potential before formation of the electrostatic latent image, and the electrostatic latent image in accordance with the image to be displayed is formed on the charged
20 region. Based on the electrostatic latent image, the predetermined electrostatic field is formed in accordance with the image to be displayed. Thereby, the developing particles may be moved for the image display.

25 [0152] The formation of electrostatic latent image

on the medium can be performed, e.g., by directly forming it on the medium surface charged in the charging step, or by transferring the electrostatic latent image formed on the electrostatic latent image carrier outside the medium onto the medium surface charged in the charging step.

[0153] The region of the electrostatic latent image formed on the medium may have such charging characteristics that the region is charged to carry the same polarity as or the polarity different from the charged polarity of the region of the medium surface, which is uniformly charged prior to the electrostatic latent image formation, or that the region of the latent image is charged to 0 V.

[0154] According to the above manner, in which the electrostatic latent image is written onto the charged region formed by uniformly charging the surface of the image display medium to carry the uniform potential, the charged developing particles in the developer accommodating cell(s) can be moved. Further, such an electrostatic field, which is enough to hold the moved developing particles is formed. In other words, after uniformly charging the surface of the image display medium to carry the predetermined potential, the electrostatic latent

image is written onto the charged region, whereby the image holding properties are improved.

Particularly, in the case of using the developer having high flowability or the developer having the flowability which can be increased by the developer stirring operation prior to the image display, the advantages relating to the image holding can be achieved. Owing to the above, images of good contrast and high quality can be stably displayed for a long time.

[0155] According to the various reversible image display mediums described above, the images of good contrast, high resolution and high quality can be stably displayed for a long time. Further, remaining of last images can be suppressed, and therefore good reversibility can be achieved. These improve the quality of the displayed image. The image display can be quickly performed with lower drive voltage. The image display can be performed with fewer irregularities.

[0156] Specific examples of the reversible image display medium, image display method and image forming apparatus will now be described below with reference to the drawings.

<Reversible Image Display Medium>

Reversible image display medium 11

[0157] Figs. 1 and 2 show an example of the reversible image display medium. A medium 11 shown in Figs. 1 and 2 includes first and second
5 substrates 111 and 112. These substrates 111 and 112 are opposed to each other with a predetermined gap therebetween. A partition member 113 is arranged between the substrates 111 and 112 for keeping a predetermined gap between the substrates. The
10 partition member 113 serves also as a spacer between the substrates 111 and 112. The partition member 113 couples and fixes the substrates 111 and 112 together.

[0158] The first substrate 111 is formed of a
15 light-transparent plate such as a glass plate, a transparent resin film or the like. The substrate 111 is located on the image observation side.

[0159] The external surface of the substrate 111 on the image observation side has a surface average
20 median roughness Ra of 0.2 μm to 0.7 μm .

[0160] The partition member 113 is also a group of partition walls forming developer accommodating cells (see Fig.3). The partition member 113 is arranged on the inner surface of the first substrate
25 111 and has a grid-like form as shown in Fig. 3.

Thereby, the partition member 113 defines a plurality of developer accommodating cells 116, each of which has a square form and is surrounded by a portion of the partition member 113. The partition wall has a width(thickness) α and a height h, and is spaced by a distance of pt from the neighboring wall.

[0161] A first electrode 114 is a transparent electrode, and formed on the inner surface of the first substrate 111 opposed to the second substrate 112. The first electrode 114 includes a plurality of independent electrodes 114a arranged in a grid-like form. Each of the independent electrodes 114a is transparent and made of, e.g., indium tin oxide (ITO). The independent electrodes 114a are arranged in cells 116, respectively, with a distance between the neighboring independent electrodes, which is substantially identical with the partition wall thickness α . Thus one cell corresponds to one pixel.

[0162] The second substrate 112 is not essentially required to be transparent, but is formed of a light-transparent plate such as a glass plate, a resin film or the like in this embodiment.

[0163] The second substrate 112 is provided at its inner surface opposed to the first substrate 111 with a second electrode 115. The second electrode

115 in this example extends continuously throughout an image display region of the inner surface of the substrate. The second electrode 115 is not essentially required to be transparent, but may be
5 formed of, e.g., transparent ITO.

[0164] Each cell accommodates the dry developer DL including the white and black developing particles WP and BP, which are mutually and frictionally charged.

10 [0165] Each cell is sealed so that the developer DL does not leak from the cell.

[0166] The independent electrode 114a forming the second electrode 114 in the image display medium 11 is connected to or provided with a lead portion 110 as shown in Fig.4, and is connected to an electrode
15 select circuit 117 through the lead portion as shown in Fig. 1. The electrode select circuit 117 is connected to a positive drive voltage generating circuit 118a, a negative drive voltage generating
20 circuit 118b and a display data control portion 119. Each independent electrode 114a is independently supplied with a drive voltage from the electrode select circuit 117. The display data control portion 119 receives display data from display data output
25 means (not shown) such as a computer, a word

processor, a facsimile machine or the like, and controls the electrode select circuit 117 based on the supplied data. In other words, these electrode select circuit and others form an example of the electric field forming device or the image forming apparatus for the reversible image display medium provided with the electrodes.

[0167] For example, the second electrode 115 in the image display medium 11 is grounded, or a bias voltage is applied from a bias source (not shown) to the electrode 115, if necessary, and the positive or negative drive voltage generating circuit 118a or 118b applies the predetermined voltage across the electrode 115 and each independent electrode 114a via the electrode select circuit 117, which is controlled to perform the desired image display by the display data control portion 119. Thereby, the predetermined electric field is formed for each pixel so that the developing particles WP and BP, which are mixed in the developer DL as shown in Fig. 1, move in accordance with the respective electric fields as shown in Fig. 2. In this manner, the image can be displayed in predetermined contrast. For example, image display can be performed as shown in Fig. 5. In Fig. 5, Bk indicates a portion displayed

in black, W indicates a portion displayed in white.

[0168] A roller R2 shown with a chain line in Fig.2 will be described later.

Reversible image display mediums 12, 12'

5 [0169] Fig.6(A) and Fig.6(B) show other examples of the reversible image display medium.

[0170] The reversible image display medium 12 shown in Fig.6(A) is identical with the medium 11 of Fig.1 if the medium 11 is such that at least the
10 first substrate 111 is formed of a material having a light transmitting property and an insulating property and that the independent electrodes 114a are not provided.

[0171] The developer-facing internal surface
15 (internal surface facing the developing particles) of the substrate 111 on the image observation side has a surface resistivity of at least 1×10^{12} ohm/square and a surface average median roughness Ra of 0.2 μm to 0.5 μm .

20 [0172] The external surface of the substrate 111 on the image observation side has a surface average median roughness Ra of 0.2 μm to 0.7 μm .

[0173] The medium 12 is identical in other
respects with the medium 11 of Fig.1. In Fig.6(A),
25 the same components and parts as in the medium 11

are indicated with the same reference symbols.

[0174] The reversible image display medium 12' shown in Fig.6(B) is identical with the medium 11 of Fig.1 if the medium 11 is such that at least the second substrate 112 is formed of a material having a light transmitting property and an insulating property and that the electrode 115 is not provided. The medium 12' has the substrate 112 on the image observation side.

[0175] The internal surface, which faces the developer DL, of the substrate 112 on the image observation side has a surface resistivity of at least 1×10^{12} ohm/square and a surface average median roughness Ra of 0.2 μm to 0.5 μm .

[0176] The external surface of the substrate 112 on the image observation side has a surface average median roughness Ra of 0.2 μm to 0.7 μm .

The medium 12' is identical in other respects with the medium 11 of Fig.1. In Fig.6(B), the same components and parts as the medium 11 are indicated with the same reference symbols.

[0177] In the medium 12 (or the medium 12'), for example, the electrode 115 of the second substrate 112 (electrodes 114a in the medium 12') is (are) grounded. In addition, for example, over the

external surface of the first substrate 111 (second substrate 112 in the medium 12'), a) an electrode or electrodes are provided to selectively apply a voltage corresponding to the image to be formed between the electrode(s) and the ground electrode(s), b) an electrostatic latent image corresponding to the image to be formed is directly formed, or c) an image carrier carrying the electrostatic latent image corresponding to the image to be formed is contacted (or made to come close), whereby the electric field for driving the developing particles is applied to the developer DL, whereby an image can be displayed.

[0178] The electrode 115 of the medium 12 and the electrodes 114a of the medium 12' may be electrode(s) having an intermediate resistance value. Reversible image display medium 13

[0179] Fig.7(A) shows another example of the reversible image display medium.

[0180] The reversible image display medium 13 shown in Fig.7(A) is identical with the medium 11 of Fig.1 if the medium 11 is such that at least the first substrate 111 is formed of a material having a light transmitting property and an insulating property and that the first substrate electrode 114

and the second substrate electrode 115 are not provided.

[0181] The developer-facing internal surface of the substrate 111 on the image observation side has a surface resistivity of at least 1×10^{12} ohm/square and the developer-facing internal surface of the substrate 112 on the opposed side has a surface resistivity of 1×10^6 ohm/square to 1×10^{12} ohm/square.

[0182] The developer-facing internal surface of at least the substrate 111 among the substrates 111, 112 has a surface average median roughness R_a of 0.2 μm to 0.5 μm .

[0183] The external surface of the substrate 111 on the image observation side has a surface average median roughness R_a of 0.2 μm to 0.7 μm .

[0184] The medium 13 is identical in other respects with the medium 11 of Fig.1. In Fig.7(A), the same components and parts as in the medium 11 are indicated with the same reference symbols.

Reversible image display medium 14

[0185] Fig.8(A) shows a further example of the reversible image display medium.

[0186] The reversible image display medium 14 shown in Fig.8(A) is identical with the medium 11 of

Fig.1 if the medium 11 is such that at least the first substrate 111 is formed of a material having a light transmitting property and an insulating property, that the first substrate electrode 114 and the second substrate electrode 115 are not provided, and that a partition member 113 is provided which consists of a plurality of partition walls 113a extending in parallel with the lengthwise side of the medium 14 instead of the grid-like partition member (see Fig.9). The developer-accommodating cell 116 is provided between the neighboring partition walls 113a. Each cell 116 accommodates the developer DL containing mutually frictionally charged white developing particles WP and black developing particles BP.

[0187] In the periphery of the medium 14, the two substrates 111, 112 are heat-sealed to form a sealing portion 140. The part 140a of the sealing portion 140 is provided at the both ends of the longitudinal partition walls 113a extending in the lengthwise direction, and serves also as the partition wall forming the cell 116.

[0188] As shown in Fig.9, the partition walls 113a are formed with a width α , a height h and a space pt between the adjacent partition walls 113a.

[0189] In respect of the medium 14, the internal surface of the substrate 111 on the image observation side, which faces the developer DL, has a surface resistivity of at least 1×10^{12} ohm/square and the internal surface of the substrate 112 on the opposed side, which faces the developer DL, has a surface resistivity of 1×10^6 ohm/square to 1×10^{12} ohm/square.

[0190] The internal surface of at least the substrate 111 among the substrates 111, 112, which faces the developer DL, has a surface average median roughness Ra of 0.2 μm to 0.5 μm .

[0191] The external surface of the substrate 111 on the image observation side has a surface average median roughness Ra of 0.2 μm to 0.7 μm .

[0192] In the mediums 13, 14, for example, a) an electrostatic latent image corresponding to the image to be formed is directly formed on the first substrate 111, or b) an image carrier carrying the electrostatic latent image corresponding to the image to be formed is contacted with (or made close to) the first substrate 111. Thereby an image can be displayed by applying to the developer DL an electric field for driving the developing particles.

The second substrate 112 may be set to a ground

potential, if necessary.

Reversible image display mediums 15, 15'

[0193] Fig.10(A) and Fig.10(B) show further examples of the reversible image display medium.

5 [0194] The reversible image display medium 15 (15') shown in Fig.10 (A) (Fig.10(B)) is identical with the medium 13 (14) except that an electrically conductive film 112A is formed on an outer surface of the second substrate 112 in the medium 13 (14).

10 [0195] In respect of the mediums 15, 15', the internal surface of the substrate 111 on the image observation side, which faces the developer DL, has a surface resistivity of at least 1×10^{12} ohm/square and the internal surface of the substrate 112 on the
15 opposed side, which faces the developer DL, has a surface resistivity of 1×10^6 ohm/square to 1×10^{12} ohm/square.

[0196] The internal surface of at least the substrate 111, which faces the developer DL, among
20 the substrates 111, 112 has a surface average median roughness Ra of 0.2 μm to 0.5 μm .

[0197] The external surface of the substrate 111 on the image observation side has a surface average median roughness Ra of 0.2 μm to 0.7 μm .

25 [0198] The medium 15 (15') is identical in other

respects with the medium 13 (14). In Fig.10(A) and Fig.10(B), the same components and parts as in the medium 13 (14) are indicated with the same reference symbols.

5 [0199] In image display by the mediums 15, 15', for example, the electrically conductive film 112A is set to a ground potential or like proper potential, and a) an electrostatic latent image corresponding to the image to be formed is directly
10 formed on the first substrate 111, or b) an image carrier carrying the electrostatic latent image corresponding to the image to be formed is contacted with (or made close to) the first substrate 111, whereby an image can be displayed by application of
15 electric field for driving the developing particles to the developer DL.

[0200] Optionally the second substrate 112 may be made electrically conductive by dispersing an electrically conductive material, instead of
20 provision of the electrically conductive film 112A and may be set to a ground potential or like proper potential.

[0201] Each of the image display mediums already described with reference to the drawings and the
25 image display method utilizing the mediums can

repeat the image display and image erasure.

[0202] The developing particles WP and BP are contained in the cell, and it is not necessary to supply externally the developer into the cell.

5 Thereby, it is possible to suppress significantly the use of medium such as paper sheets and consumable materials such as developer, which are required for image display in the prior art. Since a heat energy for melting and fixing the toner onto
10 the medium is not required in contrast to the conventional image display, the image forming energy can be reduced. Accordingly, it is possible to satisfy the present demand for reduction in environmental loads.

15 [0203] Since each of the mediums 11 to 15' employs the dry developer DL including developing particles WP and BP of different colors, one kind of the developing particles WP (or BP) can hide the other kind of developing particles BP (or WP) to a higher
20 extent so that the image display in higher contrast can be achieved.

[0204] The developing particles WP and BP accommodated in the cell are charged to the different polarities, respectively, and therefore
25 can be easily moved for image display by the Coulomb

force applied thereto. This also improves the contrast for image display, and can suppress remaining of the last image. Further, the image display can be quickly performed, and the drive
5 voltage for image display can be lowered.

[0205] Further, employment of the dry developer DL can suppress settling and condensation of the developing particles so that lowering in contrast for the image display can be suppressed, and the
10 image display can be stably performed for a long time. Since the settling and condensation of the developing particles are suppressed, remaining of the last displayed image can be suppressed. Since the change in quality with time is suppressed in the
15 dry developer DL, this also allows stable image display for a long time.

[0206] When images are displayed by forming an electrostatic latent image on the substrate 111 (112) on the image observation side which is not
20 provided with any internal electrode in the medium 12 (12'), the internal surface of the substrate 111 (112) of the medium 12 (12'), which faces the developer DL, has a surface resistivity of at least 1×10^{12} ohm/square so that the electrostatic latent
25 image formed on the substrate can be firmly held and

high quality images can be displayed.

[0207] The internal surface of the substrate 111 (112) on the image observation side which is not provided with any internal electrode in the medium 5 12 (12') has a surface average median roughness Ra of 0.2 μm to 0.5 μm . Therefore, it is possible to suppress the unneeded firm adherence of the developing particles to the substrate and to control the occurrence of remaining images, allowing display 10 of high quality images.

[0208] When images are displayed by forming an electrostatic latent image on the substrate 111 on the image observation side which is not provided with any internal electrode in the mediums 13, 14, 15 15 and 15', the internal surface of the substrate 111 of the medium 13, 14, 15 and 15' which surface faces the developing particles has a surface resistivity of at least 1×10^{12} ohm/square so that the electrostatic latent image formed on the 20 substrate can be firmly held. Further, since the internal surface of the substrate 112 which surface faces the developer DL has a surface resistivity of 1×10^6 ohm/square to 1×10^{12} ohm/square, the images displayed in the case of mediums being overlapped 25 can be stably retained, and remaining of last images

is suppressed in erasure of images and in rewriting thereof, resulting in suppressed image irregularity. Thereby high quality images can be displayed.

[0209] The developer-facing internal surface of at least the substrate 111 among the substrates 111 and 112 which is not provided with any internal electrode in the mediums 13, 14, 15 and 15' has a surface average median roughness Ra of 0.2 μm to 0.5 μm . Therefore, it is possible to suppress the unneeded adherence of the developing particles to the substrate and to control the occurrence of remaining images, allowing display of high quality images.

[0210] The external surface of the substrate on the image observation side in any of the mediums 11 to 15' has a surface average median roughness Ra of 0.2 μm to 0.7 μm , resulting, when the displayed image is seen, in controlled light quantity of regular reflection (gloss) and suppressed scattering of light, and displayed image in good contrast can be easily seen.

[0211] Any one of the mediums 11 to 15' can display images in high resolution as compared with the conventional electrophoretic display.

[0212] The mediums except for the medium 11 can

display images in higher resolution as compared with the medium 11 in which the resolution is affected by the size of the pixel electrodes 114a.

[0213] Now, description is given below on

5 examples of image display operation using mediums 12, 12', 13, 14, 15 and 15', as well as on image forming apparatuses.

[0214] The image forming apparatus shown in Fig.11 includes a photosensitive drum PC which is driven to rotate in the direction of an arrow in the drawing. Provided around the photosensitive drum PC are a scorotron charger CH, a laser image exposing device EX, and an eraser lamp IR. The electrode roller R1 which is driven to rotate is provided under the drum PC. The electrode roller R1 is a developing electrode roller for forming an electrostatic field for image display. The electrode roller R1 can be supplied with a bias voltage from the power source PW1 and may be internally provided with a rotary magnetic pole roller R2 which is driven to rotate in a direction opposite to that of the roller R1 (or which is driven to rotate reciprocatingly).

[0215] After the surface of the drum PC is charged by the charger CH, image exposure is performed on the charged region by the laser image exposing device EX

to form an electrostatic latent image E1 on the drum
PC. On the other hand, the electrode roller R1 is
supplied with a bias voltage from the power source
PW1. Optionally the electrode roller R1 may be set
5 to a ground potential.

[0216] Then, e.g. the medium 13 or 14 is sent
between the drum PC and the electrode roller R1 in
synchronization with the electrostatic latent image
E1 on the drum PC. In this operation, the surface of
10 the medium 13 (14) is uniformly charged by the
charger CRH such as a corona charger to carry a
predetermined potential.

[0217] In this way, an electrostatic field is
formed based on the electrostatic latent image E1 and
15 applied to the developing particles BP, WP of the
developer DL accommodated in the cells 116 of the
medium 13 (14), whereby the developing particles are
moved by the Coulomb force exerted between the
electrostatic field and the charged developing
20 particles. Subsequently the white and black
particles WP, BP mingled as shown in Fig.7(A) or
Fig.8(A) are moved according to the electric field as
shown in Fig.7(B) or Fig.8(B), whereby images can be
displayed in the predetermined contrast.

25 [0218] After image display as described above, the

charges on the surface of the photosensitive drum PC are erased by the eraser lamp IR to make ready for the next printing.

[0219] It is not essential that the surface of the medium 13 (14) be charged by the charger CRH.

[0220] When the developer DL contains magnetic developing particles in image display, e.g. black developing particles BP are magnetic, the magnetic pole roller R2 is provided and rotated whereby the developer DL in the cells 116 is stirred and the developing particles BP, WP become easily movable to accomplish display of better images with lower drive voltage.

[0221] If the developer DL contains magnetic developing particles in the medium 11 shown in Figs.1 and 2, the rotary magnetic pole roller R2 is usable as indicated with a chain line in Fig.2.

[0222] Optionally, a magnet plate MG with alternately arranged S and N magnetic poles may be provided downstream in a medium feed path as shown with a chain line in Fig.11 instead of the rotary magnetic pole roller R2.

[0223] Using the mediums 12, 12' or the mediums 15, 15', image display can be also achieved by this image forming apparatus. When images are displayed

on the medium 12, 12', 15 or 15', the following electrodes or the like may be grounded or supplied with a bias voltage: the second electrode 115 in the medium 12, the pixel electrodes 114a in the medium 12' and the electrically conductive film 112A in the mediums 15, 15'.

[0224] The image forming apparatus shown in Fig. 12(A) includes a direct electrostatic latent image forming device CR2 of an ion flow type. The device CR2 includes a corona ion generating portion c2 for generating corona ions, a write electrode e2 for leading the corona ions generated by the ion generating portion onto the surface of, e.g., the first substrate 111 in the medium 13 (or 14), a write electrode control circuit f2 for applying to the write electrode e2 the voltage, which is used for leading the positive or negative corona ions to the pixel corresponding portion on the surface of the substrate 111 in accordance with the image to be displayed.

[0225] The corona ion generating portion c2 includes a shield casing c21 and a corona wire c22, which is stretched in the casing c21. The corona wire c22 is formed of, e.g., gold-plated tungsten wire of 60 μm to 120 μm in diameter. A power source

Pc2 applies a positive or negative voltage (4 kV to 10 kV) to the wire c22 for generating the corona ions.

[0226] The write electrode e2 is opposed to a portion of the shield casing c21, which faces the first substrate 111 of the medium 13 (or medium 14). The write electrode e2 is formed of upper and lower electrodes e21 and e22, and is provided at its center with a hole, through which the corona ions can flow.

[0227] The electrode control circuit f2 includes a control power source Pc21, a bias power source Pc22 and a control portion f21. The control portion f21 can apply to the electrodes e21 and e22 the ion leading voltages corresponding to the polarity of the ions to be led toward the medium 13.

[0228] Under the control by the control portion f21, the positive and negative voltages are applied to the upper and lower electrodes e21 and e22, respectively, whereby the positive corona ions can be led to the medium (Fig. 12(A)). By applying the negative and positive voltages to the upper and lower electrodes e21 and e22, respectively, the positive corona ions can be confined (Fig.12(B)).

[0229] The electrode roller R1 is opposed to the

write electrode e2, and is supplied with a positive bias voltage from the power source PW1 or the roller R1 is grounded. The roller R1 is internally provided with a magnetic pole roller R2, which is driven to rotate.

[0230] The surface of the medium 13 (or 14) is uniformly charged to a predetermined potential by a charger such as corona charger and the charged medium 13 (14) is moved relatively to the device CR2.

At the same time, the electrode roller R1 is driven to rotate in the medium feed direction, and the magnetic pole roller R2 is rotated in the opposite direction. In accordance with the instruction by the control portion f21, positive corona ions are led to the predetermined pixel corresponding portion corresponding to the image to be displayed among the plurality of pixel corresponding portions on the surface of the first substrate 111, as shown in Fig. 12(A), and outflow of the ions are prevented for the other pixels as shown in Fig.12(B). Thus the image display on the medium 13 (or 14) can be performed as shown in Figs.7(B) and 8(B).

[0231] It is not essential that the surface of the medium 13 (or 14) is previously charged. The discharging wire c22 in the device CR2 may be

replaced with solid discharging elements.

[0232] Using the mediums 12, 12' or the mediums 15, 15', image display can be achieved by this image forming apparatus. When images are displayed on
5 these medium 12, 12', 15 or 15', the following electrodes or the like may be used instead of the electrode roller R1 and may be grounded or supplied with a bias voltage: the second electrode 115 in the medium 12, the pixel electrodes 114a in the medium
10 12' and the electrically conductive film 112A in the mediums 15, 15'.

[0233] The electrostatic latent image forming device CR2 shown in Fig. 12(A) utilizes the discharging phenomenon. Instead of it, electrostatic
15 latent image forming devices of various discharging types other than the above may be utilized.

[0234] The image forming apparatus shown in Fig. 13 includes a direct electrostatic latent image forming device CR3 of the multi-stylus type. The
20 device CR3 includes a multi-stylus head H3 having a plurality of electrodes e3, which are arranged in the main scanning direction of, e.g., medium 15 (or 15'), and are arranged close to the first substrate 111. A signal voltage is applied to each electrode
25 e3 for applying electrostatic latent image charges

to the pixel corresponding portion on the surface of the first substrate 111 in accordance with the image to be displayed. The medium 15 (or 15') is transported relatively to the head H3, e.g., while
5 applying a bias to the conductive film 112A of the second substrate 112 or the film 112A is grounded so that the image display is performed.

[0235] Using the mediums 12, 12', images can be formed by the foregoing image forming apparatus. In
10 this case, the second electrode 115 of the medium 12 and the electrodes 114a of the medium 12' may be supplied with a bias voltage, when so required.

[0236] In the mediums 13, 14, the outer surface of the second substrate 112 may be supplied with a bias
15 voltage or it may be contacted with an external electrode which can be grounded, whereby images can be displayed by the foregoing image forming apparatus.

[0237] The image forming apparatus shown in Fig.
20 14 includes a direct electrostatic latent image forming device CR4 of the charge injection type. The device CR4 is of a multi-stylus type, and has an electrostatic record head H4, in which a plurality of record electrodes e4 are arranged in the main
25 scanning direction of the medium, and neighboring

control electrodes e41 are arranged close to the
 record electrodes e4. This head is located, e.g.,
 near the medium, and the control electrodes e41 of
 the head H4 are successively and sequentially
 5 supplied with a voltage nearly equal to half the
 voltage (record voltage) required for the image
 recording. Also, the record electrodes e4 are
 supplied with the image signal voltage nearly equal
 to half the record voltage. Thereby, the
 10 electrostatic latent image can be formed on the
 medium located immediately under the record
 electrode.

[0238] Now, description is given below to specific
 examples of developing particles and developer, and
 15 to specific examples of the reversible image display
 medium and experimental examples using the image
 display mediums.

[I] Examples of adjustment of surface resistivity
 and surface roughness of substrate surface facing
 20 the developer

<Developing particles and developer>

White developing particles WP

[0239] In a Henschel mixer were thoroughly mixed
 100 parts by weight of thermoplastic polyester resin
 25 (softening point: 121°C, Tg: 67°C), 40 parts by

weight of titanium oxide (Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, .
Ltd.: CR-50) and 5 parts by weight of salicylic
acid-zinc complex (minus-charge-controlling agent,
Orient Chemical Co., Ltd.: Bontron E-84). The

5 mixture was further mixed by a twin-screw extruder
and then cooled. The mixture was roughly pulverized,
then pulverized by a jet mill and classified with
wind to obtain white fine powders which have volume
average particle size of 10.1 μm .

10 [0240] To the white fine powders having the above
size was added 0.3 parts by weight of hydrophobic
silica particles (Nihon Aerosil Co., Ltd.: Aerosil
R-972). The mixture was mixed by a Henschel mixer to
prepare white developing particles.

15 Black developing particles BP

[0241] In a Henschel mixer were thoroughly mixed
100 parts by weight of styrene-n-butyl methacrylate
resin (softening point: 132°C, Tg: 65°C), 2 parts by
weight of carbon black (Lion Oil & Fat Co., Ltd.:

20 Ketchen Black), 1.5 parts by weight of silica (Nihon
Aerosil Co., Ltd.: # 200) and 500 parts by weight of
magnetic powder containing magnetite (RB-BL, Titan
Kogyo Co., Ltd.). The mixture was further mixed by a
kneader.

25 [0242] After cooling, the mixture was roughly

pulverized by a feather mill, then finely pulverized by a jet mill and classified with wind to obtain black particles BP which have a volume average particle size of 25 μm .

5 Preparation of Developer DL

[0243] The white particles WP (30 g) and the black particles BP (70 g) were placed into a polyethylene bottle. The bottle was rotated by a ball mill pedestal to perform kneading and mixing for 30 minutes to obtain developer DL. The white developing particles WP were negatively charged and black developing particles BP were positively charged in the developer.

<Reversible image display medium D1>

15 [0244] The reversible image display medium D1 is of the same type as the medium 13 shown in Fig.7(A) and was prepared as follows.

[0245] A film of UV-curing resin of 100 μm thickness was brought close to the first substrate 111 formed of a transparent PET (polyethylene terephthalate) film of 25 μm thickness. Over the UV-curing resin film was laid a photomask opened in a specified pattern. The top of the photomask was irradiated with UV rays, followed by development and washing. A grid-like partition member 113 was formed

on the substrate 111 (see Fig.3). Partition walls 113a forming the partition member 113 had a thickness (width) α (50 μm), a height h (100 μm), and a wall space pt (1 mm) (space between

5 neighbouring walls). The substrate 111 was on the image observation side (on which an electrostatic latent image was formed).

[0246] A solution of a surfactant was applied to the surface of the partition member 113 on the

10 substrate 111 and dried to adjust the resistance.

[0247] The developer DL was placed into each cavity surrounded with the partition wall of the grid-like partition member 113 on the first

15 substrate 111. The volume proportion of the developer placed into the cavities was 30% based on the volume of the cavity.

[0248] A photo-curing adhesive 119a (see Fig.7(A)) was applied to a small thickness only to the top of the partition member 113 on the substrate 111.

20 Subsequently, a PET film (second substrate 112) of 25 μm in thickness containing carbon black was brought close to the adhesive. Then, the adhesive was cured by UV irradiation to adhere the film.

[0249] Thereafter, the peripheries of the first

25 and second substrates 111, 112 were heat-sealed

instead of sealing with the epoxy resin adhesive 119b as shown in Fig.7(A).

[0250] In this way, a medium D1 of the type shown in Fig.7(A) was produced.

5 <Reversible image display mediums D2 to D11>

Reversible image display mediums D2 to D11 are of the same type as the reversible image display medium D1. They are different from each other in surface resistivity of the developer-facing internal surface of the substrate 111 on the side for forming an electrostatic latent image, or they are further different from each other in surface resistivity of the developer-facing internal surface of the substrate 112 on the opposed side.

10 15 <Reversible image display mediums D12 to D15>

[0251] Reversible image display mediums D12 to D15 are of the same type as the reversible image display medium D1. They are different from each other in surface roughness of the developer-facing internal surface of the substrate 111. Different degrees of surface roughness were created by blasting or heat-press embossing or otherwise.

[0252] Table 1 shows the surface resistivity of the developer-facing surface of the substrate 111 or 112 in each medium, and the surface roughness Ra of

the developer-facing surface of the substrate 111 in each medium.

[0253] In any of mediums D1 to D15, the developer-facing surface of the substrate 112 had a surface roughness Ra of 0.25 μm .

Table 1

medium	substrate 111		opposite substrate 112
	surface resistivity Ω/\square	surface roughness Ra μm	surface resistivity Ω/\square
D1	1.20×10^{15}	0.25	3.50×10^5
D2	1.20×10^{15}	0.25	4.20×10^6
D3	1.20×10^{15}	0.25	1.50×10^9
D4	1.20×10^{15}	0.25	2.20×10^{11}
D5	1.20×10^{15}	0.25	5.10×10^{12}
D6	1.20×10^{15}	0.25	3.20×10^{13}
D7	1.20×10^{15}	0.25	1.20×10^{15}
D8	2.30×10^{13}	0.25	1.50×10^9
D9	2.20×10^{12}	0.25	1.50×10^9
D10	4.70×10^{11}	0.25	1.50×10^9
D11	5.70×10^9	0.25	1.50×10^9
D12	1.20×10^{15}	0.16	1.50×10^9
D13	1.20×10^{15}	0.52	1.50×10^9
D14	1.20×10^{15}	0.68	1.50×10^9
D15	1.20×10^{15}	0.85	1.50×10^9

[0254] Image display was performed using any of the mediums D1 to D15 by the image forming apparatus including the ion flow type direct electrostatic latent image forming device CR2 as shown in Fig.12(A) and Fig.12(B).

[0255] The surface of the first substrate 111 was uniformly charged by a corona charger (not shown) to

were smoothly displayed.

[0257] Using each of the mediums D1 to D15, image display was performed to evaluate the contrast of displayed images, and to evaluate the initial images, 5 the images after repeated image display, and the image stability after repeated image display (suppressed remaining of last images).

[0258] The contrast was evaluated in terms of an average image density which was obtained by measuring 10 the image density (Bk density) of the black portion and the image density (W density) of the white portion by a reflection densitometer (product of Konica Corporation, Sakura DENSITMETER PDA-65). The average density ratio (Bk av./W av.) of 5.0 or more 15 was rated as good (○) and that of less than 5.0 as poor (X).

[0259] The image stability after repeated image display was evaluated by comparing the average image density of initially displayed images with the 20 average image density of the images (50th images) after repeated image display (after 49 times repetition). When the change of average image density between the initially displayed images and repeatedly displayed images (50 times repetition) was 25 0.2 or less, it was rated as good (○). The value of

more than 0.2 was rated as not good (X).

[0260] The surface resistivity was measured in an environment of 65%RH according to ASTM D-257.

[0261] The surface average median roughness Ra of
5 the substrate was measured using a surface roughness
measuring instrument (Surfcom 554A manufactured by
Tokyo Seimitsu Co., Ltd.) and Pick-up E-DT-S02A for
measuring the roughness of soft materials.

[0262] The image evaluation results are shown in
10 Table 2.

Table 2

medium	initial image						50th image after 49 times repetition						initial image		50th image after 49 times repetition		image stability ③-⑨	overall evaluation
	black portion			white portion			black portion			white portion			contrast Bk av./W av. ③-⑥	image irregularity Bkmax-Bkmin. ①-②	contrast Bk av./W av. ⑨-⑫	image irregularity Bkmax-Bkmin. ⑦-⑧		
	max- min density (Bkmax.)	max- min density (Bkmin.)	average density (Bk av.)	max- min density (W max.)	max- min density (W min.)	average density (W av.)	max- min density (Bkmax.)	max- min density (Bkmin.)	average density (Bk av.)	max- min density (W max.)	max- min density (W min.)	average density (W av.)						
	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	⑪	⑫						
D1	1.43	0.85	1.14	0.80	0.55	0.68	1.20	0.70	0.95	0.75	0.52	0.64	1.69	0.58	1.50	0.50	0.19	×
D2	1.48	1.32	1.40	0.32	0.22	0.27	1.42	1.30	1.36	0.32	0.22	0.27	5.19	0.16	5.04	0.12	0.04	○
D3	1.61	1.52	1.57	0.28	0.23	0.26	1.59	1.52	1.56	0.30	0.23	0.27	6.14	0.09	5.87	0.07	0.01	○
D4	1.66	1.61	1.64	0.26	0.22	0.24	1.59	1.50	1.55	0.32	0.24	0.28	6.81	0.05	5.52	0.09	0.09	○
D5	1.65	1.54	1.60	0.26	0.24	0.25	1.52	1.48	1.50	0.30	0.25	0.28	6.38	0.11	5.45	0.04	0.10	○
D6	1.60	1.42	1.51	0.24	0.20	0.22	1.30	1.15	1.23	0.35	0.28	0.32	6.86	0.18	3.89	0.15	0.29	×
D7	1.61	1.44	1.53	0.32	0.23	0.28	1.35	1.20	1.28	0.45	0.30	0.38	5.55	0.17	3.40	0.15	0.25	×
D8	1.48	1.29	1.38	0.28	0.24	0.26	1.43	1.29	1.36	0.28	0.24	0.26	5.32	0.19	5.22	0.14	0.03	○
D9	1.43	1.25	1.34	0.30	0.23	0.27	1.43	1.25	1.34	0.30	0.23	0.27	5.06	0.18	5.06	0.18	0.00	○
D10	1.42	1.25	1.34	0.39	0.30	0.35	1.36	1.25	1.31	0.39	0.30	0.35	3.87	0.17	3.78	0.11	0.03	○
D11	1.33	1.15	1.24	0.42	0.32	0.37	1.25	1.15	1.20	0.42	0.32	0.37	3.33	0.18	3.22	0.10	0.04	○
D12	1.61	1.46	1.54	0.32	0.24	0.28	1.40	1.25	1.33	0.45	0.28	0.37	5.48	0.15	3.63	0.15	0.21	×
D13	1.62	1.46	1.54	0.30	0.23	0.27	1.62	1.46	1.54	0.31	0.25	0.28	5.81	0.16	5.50	0.16	0.00	○
D14	1.60	1.50	1.55	0.35	0.22	0.29	1.40	1.28	1.34	0.48	0.30	0.39	5.44	0.10	3.44	0.12	0.21	×
D15	1.58	1.45	1.52	0.33	0.25	0.29	1.32	1.16	1.24	0.55	0.38	0.47	5.22	0.13	2.67	0.16	0.28	×

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- [0263] As apparent from Table 2, when image display is performed by forming an electrostatic latent image, it is suitable that the developer-facing surface of the substrate for carrying the electrostatic latent image has a surface resistivity of at least 1×10^{12} ohm/square. On the other hand, it is suitable that the developer-facing surface of the opposed substrate has a surface resistivity of 1×10^6 ohm/square to 1×10^{12} ohm/square.
- 10 [0264] The same can be mentioned about the image display mediums of the same type as the mediums 14, 15 and 15'.
- [0265] As also apparent from table 2, the surface of at least one of the substrates, especially the developer-facing surface of the substrate on the image observation side, has suitably a surface roughness in terms of a surface average median roughness Ra in a range of $0.2 \mu\text{m}$ to $0.5 \mu\text{m}$.
- 15 [0266] The same can be mentioned about the image display mediums of the same type as the mediums 12, 12', 14, 15 and 15'.
- [II] Examples of adjustment of surface roughness of external surface of substrate on the image observation side
- 25 <Developing particles and developer>

[0267] The same developing particles and developer as used in the experiments in foregoing [I] descriptive portion were employed.

<Reversible image display mediums D1' to D9'>

5 [0268] Reversible image display mediums D1' to D9' are of the same type as the reversible image display medium 13 shown in Fig.7(A), and were prepared as follows.

[0269] A plurality of transparent PET
10 (polyethylene terephthalate) films of 25 μ m thickness were provided. A thermoplastic transparent resin was uniformly applied to one surface of each film. On the resin layer was laid a sheet for forming a shape, which was used for obtaining
15 different surface roughness degrees. The sheet was pressed on the resin layer with heating. The press processing was conducted at 80°C and 10 kg/cm² for 30 minutes.

[0270] After cooling, the shape-forming sheet was
20 peeled off to give a first substrate 111 on the image observation side (side for forming an electrostatic latent image) in which the external surface had controlled surface average median roughness.

[0271] A film of UV-curing resin of 100 μ m
25 thickness was brought close to the surface roughness-

noncontrolled internal surface of the substrate 111
on the image observation side. Over the resin film
was laid a photomask opened in a specified pattern.
The top of the photomask was irradiated with UV rays,
5 followed by development and washing. A grid-like
partition member 113 was formed on the substrate 111
(see Fig.3). Partition walls 113a forming the
partition member 113 had a thickness (width) α (50
 μm), a height h (100 μm), and a wall space pt (1 mm).
10 [0272] Then, the developer DL was placed into each
cavity surrounded with the partition wall of the
grid-like partition member 113 of the first
substrate 111. The volume proportion of the
developer placed into the cavity was 30% based on
15 the volume of the cavity.
[0273] A photo-curing adhesive 119a (see Fig.7(A))
was applied to a small thickness only to the top of
the partition member 113 on the substrate 111.
Thereafter the second substrate 112 formed of a
20 transparent PET film of 25 μm thickness containing
carbon black was closely laid on the adhesive,
followed by curing the adhesive by UV irradiation to
adhere the film.
[0274] Thereafter, the peripheries of the first
25 and second substrates 111, 112 were heat-sealed

instead of sealing with the epoxy resin adhesive 119b as shown in Fig.7(A).

[0275] The procedure gave 9 kinds of mediums D1' to D9' of the type shown in Fig.7(A) in which the external surface of the substrate 111 on the image observation side had different surface average median roughnesses. Table 3 shows the surface average median roughness of the mediums.

[0276] The surface average median roughness Ra was measured using a surface roughness measuring instrument (Surfcom 554A manufactured by Tokyo Seimitsu Co., Ltd.) and Pick-up E-DT-S02A for measuring the roughness of soft materials.

Table 3

medium	external surface of substrate on image observation side
	average median roughness R a
	μm
D1'	0.12
D2'	0.18
D3'	0.21
D4'	0.33
D5'	0.45
D6'	0.62
D7'	0.75
D8'	0.87
D9'	1.05

[0277] Image display was performed using any of the mediums D1' to D9' using the image forming apparatus including the ion flow type direct electrostatic latent image forming device CR2 as shown in Fig.12(A) and Fig.12(B).

[0278] The surface of the first substrate 111 was uniformly charged by a corona charger (not shown) to carry a negative polarity potential (-500 V). The second substrate 112 of the charged medium was set to a ground potential. Then, positive corona ions were led to the predetermined pixel corresponding portions corresponding to the image to be displayed among the plurality of pixel corresponding portions on the surface of the first substrate 111 of the medium. The portions were charged to carry a positive polarity potential (+500 V) and to the same potential in terms of absolute value as the above negative polarity charged potential (-500). For the other pixels, only a bias potential (ground potential) was applied. Thereby the positive corona ion-charged portions and the non-charged portions were charged to carry the same potential (500 V) in terms of absolute value and to give different polarities. Thus, image display was conducted such that the positive corona ion-loaded portions were

displayed in white by negatively charged white
developing particles WP and the positive corona ion-
unloaded portions were displayed in black by
positively charged black developing particles BP.

5 [0279] In image display, the magnetic pole roller
R2 was rotated to stir the developing particles in
the medium, whereby images were smoothly displayed.

[0280] Using the mediums D1' to D9', image display
was performed to evaluate the contrast and the gloss
10 on the external surface of the substrate on the
image observation side.

[0281] The contrast was evaluated in terms of an
average image density which is obtained by measuring
the image density (Bk density) of the black portion
15 and the image density (W density) of the white
portion using a reflection densitometer (product of
Konica Corporation, Sakura DENSITMETER PDA-65). The
average density ratio (Bk av./W av.) of 5.0 or more
was rated as good (○) and that of less than 5.0 as
20 poor (X).

[0282] The gloss was measured by a glossimeter
(product of Nippon Denshoku Industries Co., Ltd., VG-
2000) used at a measuring angle of 20 degrees. The
measured value of 40 or less was rated as good (○).
25 The value of more than 40 was rated as not good (X).

[0283] The image evaluation results are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

medium	gloss		image density		contrast		overall evaluation
	20° measure-ment	evaluation	black portion average density (Bk av.)	white portion average density (W av.)	Bk av./W av.	evaluation	
D1'	124.0	X	1.62	0.25	6.48	○	X
D2'	58.2	X	1.60	0.26	6.15	○	X
D3'	38.4	○	1.58	0.25	6.32	○	○
D4'	33.4	○	1.60	0.25	6.40	○	○
D5'	28.5	○	1.58	0.24	6.58	○	○
D6'	22.5	○	1.28	0.23	5.57	○	○
D7'	18.4	○	1.08	0.22	4.91	X	X
D8'	12.5	○	0.95	0.23	4.13	X	X
D9'	10.1	○	0.82	0.20	4.10	X	X

[0284] The overall evaluation of the results in Table 4 is indicated as (O) when the results are good in both of gloss and contrast, while it is indicated as bad (X) when they are not so.

5 [0285] As apparent from table 4, it is suitable that the external surface of at least the substrate on the image observation side among the two substrates for forming the medium has a surface average median roughness Ra of 0.2 μm to 0.7 μm .

10 [0286] The same can be mentioned about the image display mediums of the same type as the mediums 11, 12, 12', 14, 15 and 15'.

15 [0287] Although the present invention has been described and illustrated in detail, it is clearly understood that the same is by way of illustration and example only and is not to be taken by way of limitation, the spirit and scope of the present invention being limited only by the terms of the appended claims.

20